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Sent: Monday, October 05, 2015 7:03 AM

To: Tom Adams

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Subject: Comments on Attachment 1D - Proposed Edits to Social Sciences Curriculum

Dear Dr. Adams and Members of the Instructional Quality Commission,
I wish to thank you for your help and support in putting Bataan Death March and the role of the Filipinos during WWII in the social sciences curriculum for Grade 11.

Per my correspondence with Dr. Adams, I am sending my comments to Attachment 1D, pages 537-539, Lines 698-720. I have cc'd the Educational Advisory Group for Bataan Legacy Historical Society as well as other parties. I have also enclosed the members of the Educational Advisory Group.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for any questions that you may have. I look forward to meeting you on Friday, Oct. 9 during the open meeting in Sacramento at 9AM.

Thank you so very much for recognizing the role of the Filipinos during World War II. After 73 years, the Filipino soldiers are finally getting credit for the sacrifices that they have made to bring the freedom that we are enjoying today.

Cecilia I. Gaerlan
Executive Director

[Bataan Legacy Historical Society](http://BataanLegacyHistoricalSociety)

	<p>BATAAN LEGACY HISTORICAL SOCIETY</p> <p>HELP US MAKE A FILM WORTHY OF THE SACRIFICES OF THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF WWII IN THE PHILIPPINES. TIME IS RUNNING OUT O...</p> <p><small>View on www.bataanlegacy.org</small></p>
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Educational Advisory Group

Dely Alcantara, Ph.D., Exec. Director, Bataan-Corregidor Memorial Foundation, New Mexico

Catherine Ceniza-Choy, Ph.D., Professor & Former Chair, Department of Ethnic Studies, University of California, Berkeley

Pamela Doolan, Former President, Berkeley Unified School District Board of Education

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Jay Gonzalez, Ph.D., Chair, Department of Public Administration, Golden Gate University, SF

Michael Gonzalez, MA, Ed.D., Professor of Philippine Studies, City College of San Francisco

Brig. General Oscar Hilman (Retired), National President, Philippine Scouts Heritage Society

Estella Habal, Ph.D., Professor, Emeritus, San Jose State University

Linda Halog, Ph.D., Educational Psychologist

Ricardo Trota Jose, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of the Philippines, Director of the Third World Studies Center

Benito Legarda, Jr., Ph.D., Author and Founding Member, Memorare Manila 1945

Consuelo Hall-McHugh, Founding Member, Memorare Manila 1945

Ron Muriera, National Trustee, Filipino American National Historical Society (FANHHS), San Jose Arts Commission

Raquel Ramsey, Ph.D., (Retired) Beverly Hills Unified School District

Maj. General Eldon Regua (Retired)

Maj. General Tony Taguba (Retired), Filipino Veteran Recognition and Education Project

Juanita Tamayo-Lott, Ph.D., Author, Common Destiny: Filipino American Generations' and retired federal demographer, Co-Founder of First Ethnic Studies Department in the U.S. (San Francisco State Univ.)

Sid Valledor, MBA, Author, The Original Writings of Philip Vera Cruz, Filipino-American labor organizer

Pages 537-539

Line	Actual Line	Proposed	Notes
698-699	Within hours of Pearl Harbor	Within hours of Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941.	The Philippines was invaded by the Japan on December 8, 1941 Philippine time.
700	More than 40,000 soldiers from the Japanese Army came ashore at Luzon.	Approximately 56,500 soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Army came ashore at Luzon.	On December 10, the Tanaka Detachment of 2,000 landed in Aparri while the Kanno Detachment landed in Vigan. On December 12, the Kimura detachment of 2,500 landed in Legaspi. On December 22, General Homma's 14 th Army landed in Lingayen with 43,000 troops. On December 24, Lt. Gen. Morika's 16 th Division landed in Lamon Bay with 7,000 troops. Sources: The Fall of the Philippines, Ed. By Louis Morton; WWII in the Pacific , Dept. of History, US Military Academy;
701-703	American forces and their Filipino Allies who comprised the majority of the troops but were poorly equipped, led by General Douglas MacArthur, the supreme commander of Allied Forces in the Pacific	The U.S. Army Forces in the Far East (USAFPE) comprised of American and Filipino troops, who manned seven-eighths of the main line of resistance but were hardly trained and given WWI equipment and ammunition, were commanded by Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur.	U.S. Army Forces in the Far East (USAFPE) was formed on July 26, 1941 by a military order signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointing General Douglas MacArthur as its Commander. It eventually comprised of 19,000 American troops, 12,000

			<p>Philippine Scouts (Filipino soldiers under the U.S. Army with American officers) and 119,000 Philippine Commonwealth soldiers. The Philippine Commonwealth soldiers barely had any training (majority started training November 1941) and they were given World War I equipment and ammunition. Seven-eighths of the main line of resistance were manned by the Filipinos.</p> <p>Gen. MacArthur did not become Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South West Pacific Area until April 18, 1942.</p> <p>Sources: Ibid; Advanced Infantry Officers Course 1949-1950 - The Operation of the II Corps of Bataan 10 January to 8 April 1942, The Infantry School, Ft. Benning, GA; Sixth Annual Report - U.S. High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands;</p>
703-704	... were unable to defend the territory and ultimately retreated to the jungles of Bataan Peninsula.	They were unable to repel the highly experienced troops of the Imperial Japanese Army and retreated to the Bataan Peninsula in accordance with War Plan Orange 3.	General Douglas MacArthur changed the war strategy in October, 1941 to meet the enemy on the beaches instead of following the war strategy against Japan, War Plan Orange 3 (WPO3) which called for retreating to the

			<p>Bataan Peninsula in the event of a successful Japanese invasion. Resources were distributed according to this plan. On December 24, 1941, General MacArthur reverted to WPO3 and withdrawal to Bataan took effect immediately.</p> <p>Sources: Ibid; War Plan Orange by Edward W. Miller</p>
704-706	<p>Although American and Filipino troops lacked ammunition and food, and thousands were sick from malaria, and dengue fever, they managed to defend Bataan for 99 days. MacArthur fled to Australia during this period, vowing "I Shall Return."</p>	<p>Despite promises that help was on the way, the USAFFE troops in Bataan did not get any reinforcement (food, medicine and equipment) and fought without any air support. But they disrupted the timetable of the Imperial Japanese Army of 52 days, performing a delaying action that lasted until April 9, 1942.</p>	<p>Majority of the planes of the Far East Air Force were destroyed during the first week of the war and only a few reconnaissance planes existed as of December 13, 1941.</p> <p>General MacArthur addressed the troops on Jan. 15 that help was on the way but no reinforcements ever came.</p> <p>Aside from malaria and dengue fever, they suffered from a host of diseases like dysentery, avitaminosis and beriberi.</p> <p>Gen. MacArthur was ordered to leave for Australia on March 12, 1942 where he eventually became Commander of the Allied South West Pacific Area.</p> <p>War Plan Orange 3 (incorporated under</p>

			<p>Rainbow Plan 5) called for a delaying action in the Philippines. This enabled the Allied Forces to harness the resources that eventually led to their victory in the Pacific.</p> <p>Sources: Ibid; Navy Basic War Plan Rainbow #5;</p>
708-717	<p>On April 9, 1942, General Ned King, US Commander of all ground troops in Bataan, surrendered his 76,000 sick and starving troops (American and Filipino) to the Japanese in one of the most grievous defeats in American military history. The captured soldiers were then forced to march more than 60 miles north in what became known as the Bataan Death March. Conditions during the march were brutal. POWs who couldn't keep due to exhaustion or a lack of food or water, they were beaten, bayoneted, shot or in some cases, beheaded by Japanese soldiers. If the POWs survived the grueling trek, they were packed into pre-war boxcars for transport to prison camps. Thousands of soldiers died in the journey and in the camps from sickness and starvation.</p>	<p>General Edward P. King, Jr. was forced to surrender 75,000 troops of 63,000 Filipinos and 12,000 Americans, a majority of whom suffered from massive disease and starvation. They were forced to march to their prison camp at Camp O'Donnell located some 60 miles away with no provisions for food, water or shelter. Those who could no longer go on were beaten, bayoneted, shot and in some cases even beheaded by their Japanese captors. Approximately 10,000 Filipinos and 750 Americans died along the way in what became known as the Bataan Death March. Another 20,000 Filipinos and 1600 Americans died inside Camp O'Donnell. A majority of the American prisoners were later transported under dismal conditions in the hulls of unmarked ships to Japan, China, Formosa and Korea to do hard labor. Approximately 5,000 died in so called "Hell Ships" by friendly fire. Many more died in these labor camps. Little did the USAFFE troops know that their fate was already sealed during the Arcadia Conference held in Washington, DC between December 24, 1941 and January 14, 1942 when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister</p>	<p>The USAFFE troops were placed on half rations on January 11, 1942 (memo from Gen. MacArthur to Adjutant General). By February, quinine, the cure for malaria was no longer given to the soldiers. By March, the troops were placed on quarter rations; 500 soldiers/day were afflicted with malaria and dysentery. By April, there were no longer any reserve troops. By April 7, only 2 days' worth of quarter rations remained.</p> <p>General Jonathan Wainwright, Commander of U.S. Army Forces in the Philippines surrendered the entire force on May 6, 1942 from Corregidor Island.</p> <p>Sources: Ibid; Washington War Conference, American-British Strategy; Proceedings of the American-British Joint</p>

		Churchill agreed to defeat Germany first.	Chiefs of Staff Conferences-December 24, 1941 to January 14, 1942;
717-720	Over the next three years, the US employed an island-hopping strategy to push back the Japanese advance. In February 1945 American and Filipino forces finally recaptured the Bataan peninsula, Manila was liberated the next month.	During the next 3 years, the Filipinos and some Americans formed guerrilla groups which laid the groundwork for the liberation. General MacArthur landed in Leyte on October 20, 1944. American troops and Filipino guerrillas started liberating towns on the way to Manila where 100,000 civilians perished between February and March, 1945, many massacred by the Japanese. By the end of the war, approximately 1,000,000 civilians had died and Manila became the second most devastated city in the world after Warsaw, Poland.	<p>The Battle of Leyte Gulf, the largest naval battle in military history took place between October 23 to 26, 1944 and crippled the Imperial Japanese Navy marking the beginning of the end for the Japanese empire.</p> <p>Sources: Ibid; Nimitz Graybook; Proceedings of the Conference WWII in the Philippines, Remembering 60 Years After, National Historical Commission of the Philippines</p>